

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, fair, Temp. 54 (46-68). Saturday, fair. LONDON: Friday, 54, some clouds. Temp. 54 (44-61). Saturday, 54, some clouds. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 54 (44-68). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 54 (37-62). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1978

No. 29,519

Established 1887



President Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at Omaha Beach, one of the main targets of the invading Allied forces on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

Ecevit Takes Premiership, Picks Cabinet

ANKARA, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Bulent Ecevit took over as Turkey's Premier today after the endorsement of his coalition Cabinet by President Fahri Korukut.

Mr. Ecevit, 52, replaces conservative Suleyman Demirel, whose rightist coalition government was ousted after losing a recent parliamentary vote of confidence.

It is the third time Mr. Ecevit has served as Premier.

In Mr. Ecevit's 35-member Cabinet, his Republican People's party holds 22 portfolios and defectors from Mr. Demirel's Justice party have 10 posts. The remaining three posts went to members of splinter parties.

2 New Portfolios

The government included two new portfolios—the Ministry of Local Administration, which will oversee problems in municipalities, and the Ministry of Management, which will control state economic enterprises.

Political observers attributed the large Cabinet to Mr. Ecevit's efforts to accommodate Justice party defectors who joined forces with Mr. Ecevit's Republicans, splinter party deputies and independents to bring down the Demirel government.

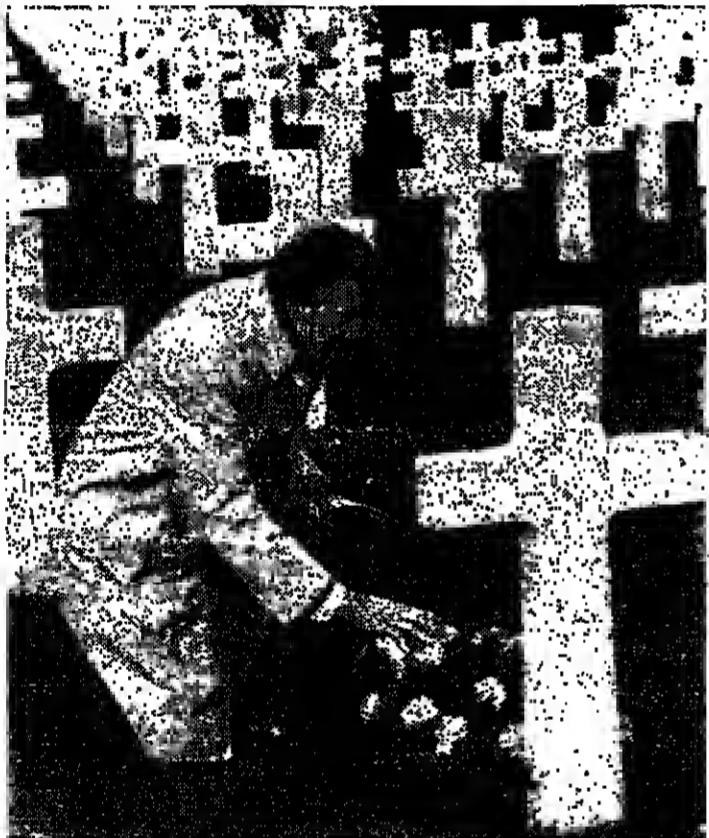
Mr. Ecevit, named as foreign minister Günduz Okcan, a professor of international law who was one of the top negotiators at the Cyprus talks following Turkey's invasion of the island in 1974.

Former Air Force Gen. İrfan Ocağınlı was named interior minister, and has the tough task of reducing factional violence in which more than 300 persons have been killed during the last three years.

The new defense minister is Hasan Esat İstik, a career diplomat who once served as Turkey's envoy to Moscow.

Mr. Demirel, who has ruled Turkey for 9 of the last 12 years, banded in his resignation New Year's Eve.

In a television interview yesterday, Mr. Ecevit pledged to work to solve the Cyprus problem, improve Turkey's economic situation and curb political violence within the country.



President Carter laying a wreath at one of the graves of dead Americans at the cemetery near Omaha Beach.

U.K. Firemen's Leaders Back End to Strike, 10% Pay Rise

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Leaders of Britain's 35,000 striking firefighters decided today to recommend ending their eight-week walkout and accepting an immediate 10-per-cent pay raise, only a third of the amount they had demanded.

The Fire Brigades Union's Executive Council voted 12-4 to recall their national delegates' conference next week. Only the conference is empowered to end the strike.

A member of the executive said there was no further hope that the government would go beyond its final offer of an immediate 10-per-cent raise and a promise of more later this year and in 1979.

The decision to recommend an end to the strike came after three days of talks with government officials.

The government's offer would bring the firefighters' average wage up to £100 (\$180) by November, 1979. It would cut working hours from 48 to 42 hours a week, starting this November.

Five persons died today in a south London house fire, the worst tragedy since the strike began Nov. 14.

The victims included a 13-year-old mother and her 18-month-old son. The woman's parents and a younger sister also died in the fire.

Carter, Giscard Visit Omaha Beach, Pay Homage to Allied D-Day Dead

OMAHA BEACH, Jan. 5 (AP)—In biting, damp cold under low-hanging clouds, President Carter paid homage today to the thousands of Allied soldiers who died in the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

Saluting "a site of tragedy, of heroism," President Carter and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and their wives gazed over Omaha Beach, where 2,000 Allied soldiers were killed on June 6, 1944.

The two Presidents walked atop the grass-covered cliff, as the surf—calm, unlike the rough seas of D-Day—rolled up the beach 130 feet below.

"We are determined with our Allies that Europe's freedom will never again be in danger," Mr. Carter said during a brief ceremony. "We are proud of what we have done together. We are sure our friendship shall be everlasting."

"Those Who Fell"

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told the crowd: "All this France remembers. She expresses her gratitude for all those who fell for her freedom, to their families and to all their friends."

It was a day of symbolism, as the two Presidents walked through the American Cemetery of Normandy, where 9,388 soldiers are buried beneath row upon row of white crosses and occasional Jewish stars of David. Mr. Carter is the only U.S. President to visit the cemetery while in office.

Later, they met privately on a train en route back to Paris. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was assured by Mr. Carter during the trip that European security interests will be safeguarded in any strategic arms restrictions agreement with the Soviet Union, White House spokesman Jody Powell said.

The American stars and stripes and the French tricolor were in evidence wherever the two leaders went, on foot through the cemetery and then, by car, through French towns where some of the longest battles of World War II took place.

Liberated Town

They boarded the train in the town of Bayeux, five miles from the coast, the first major town liberated by the Allied troops.

In Bayeux, looking over a sea of faces of a place in front of the beige stone and concrete city hall, President Carter declared: "During the dark days of the occupation, you never lost your commitment to liberty and to complete freedom."

He said the 200,000 U.S. troops stationed in Europe are "equally dedicated to the principle of freedom."

Mr. Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were from Paris to Normandy in separate helicopters.

Before leaving Paris, Mr. Carter met with Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

He told Mr. van Lennep: "I think we hold to and meet very closely the goals that we've set for ourselves—the rate of expansion, the decrease in the unemployment rate, and with a level of inflation that won't increase."

The helicopter ride to the American Cemetery took Mr. Carter over some of the beaches

in Allied history: Omaha, Juno, Gold and Sword.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing laid wreaths at the cemetery's memorial statue in front of stone pillars topped by German eagles inscribed with the inscription: "This embattled shore-portal of freedom, shall be forever hallowed by the ideals, valor, and sacrifice of our fellow countrymen."

'Anchors Aweigh'

When Mr. Carter approached the Bayeux City Hall, the local municipal band played "Anchors Aweigh," the Navy song, and "Swanee," in honor of the President from Georgia. Mr. Carter was staring his Navy career when World War II ended.

After his return to Paris, President Carter made a one-hour unscheduled visit to the Musée des Beaux-Arts, where paintings from the Impressionist period are displayed.

Mr. Carter wound up the day with a state dinner, attended by 150 persons, in the Grand Théâtre, a ceremonial palace on the grounds of the Versailles Château.

Mr. Carter returns to Washington tomorrow after a stop in Brussels.

Dollar's Value Rises Sharply

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UPI)—The dollar rose sharply in Europe today following yesterday's statement in Washington that the United States will intervene actively to support its currency.

However, some bankers fear the dollar's rebound may be only temporary. Story page 7.

Associated Press

Chilean President Augusto Pinochet addressing a rally after his referendum victory.

He Bars New Elections for 10 Years

75% Support Pinochet in Chile Plebiscite

SANTIAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Chileans gave President Augusto Pinochet a resounding victory yesterday in the referendum he called to strengthen his position against domestic and foreign critics of his military regime.

The Interior Ministry said that with more than 5.3 million ballots counted—virtually all of the cast—75 per cent said "yes" and 20.4 per cent "no," with 4.6 per cent blank. Only 2 per cent of polling places had not yet reported, the ministry spokesman said.

Pinochet said today, however, that he would allow a UN team to make an "on-the-spot" and "objective" investigation of alleged human-rights violations in Chile. He said he had signed a letter to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim saying that a UN inquiry committee could come to Chile "provided it agrees to work under objective norms." Reuters noted that it was a reversal of the statement he made to the victory rally last night.

We will go forward together, without problems," the President told cheering, flag-waving supporters at the torch-lit rally outside government headquarters.

"There will be no more elections or voting or consultations," he declared.

The junta's endorsement yesterday surpassed the 70-percent favorable vote forecast after a pre-election opinion poll.

The referendum was opposed by

Austria	17 S.	Kenya	584
Belgium	20 S.P.	Lebanon	52
Denmark	350 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.P.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	1,250 D.P.
Finland	1,250 F.M.	Netherlands	1,590 P.
France	1,250 F.	Nigeria	60 K.
Germany	1,500 D.M.	Portugal	29 E.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	400 P.
India	1 D.	Sweden	275 S.K.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	12 T.
Italy	100 Lire	U.S. Military (Euro)	50,35
Israel	1,250 S.	Yugoslavia	17 D.

New Settlements Begun by Israelis In Eastern Sinai

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Israel is breaking ground for eight new settlements in the Sinai despite the government's proposal to withdraw from the territory as part of a peace agreement, officials said today. In an operation financed by the Jewish National Fund, bulldozer operators started working at the sites, between Yamit and El Arish, earlier this week, the officials said. "Whatever the fund does result from Cuban decisions," fund chairman Moshe Rivlin told newsmen. He declined to comment further. (From Washington, Reuters reported that the United States today asked Israel to clarify reports that it was expanding settlements in occupied Arab lands—a move that, in the U.S. view, would violate international law.)

(See Department spokesman Tom Reston said that the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv had been instructed "to find out what is going on.") Mr. Reston told newsmen that U.S. policy remains that Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories violate international law.

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Reports on Israeli government television and in the newspaper Haaretz said that the Israeli pullback proposals of Prime Minister Menahem Begin call for the southern peninsula's easternmost section—the site of the new settlements—to come under UN control.

The Egyptian Army would remain west of the Gidi and Mitla Passes in the center of the peninsula and there would be a limited-forces zone between the eastern and western sectors, the reports said.

The ground-breaking operation of the Beyt Al-Salaam, an organization of the World Zionist Organization, is just west of the Gaza Strip, about 75 miles southwest of Tel Aviv.

The project is apparently part of a program of settlement authorities to install thousands of families in the Sinai and on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan to strengthen the Jewish presence despite proposed changes in the status of the territories.

In addition to yielding control of the Sinai, Mr. Begin proposed, at his recent summit conference with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, giving self-rule to the 1.1 million residents of the West Bank and Gaza while maintaining an Israeli military presence in those areas.

Other sources said they were encouraged that President Sadat declared his views to be identical with Mr. Carter's.

They said that Israel is interested in having bona-fide representatives of the population of the occupied territories take part in negotiations.

While Washington seems to be pushing for a link of the territories with Jordan, Mr. Begin's top aides would rather leave that to self-determination.

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They said that Israel is interested in having bona-fide representatives of the population of the occupied territories take part in negotiations.

The United States is said to be trying to put together a bloc of moderate Arab and Moslem states to push for an eventual transition to self-determination for the areas' inhabitants, most of whom are Arabs.

But sources in Jerusalem said that the Israeli government is not willing to make further concessions.

They said they were encouraged that President Carter referred

Press reports said that the proposal to step up settlement efforts had caused a split among Mr. Begin's coalition partners in recent Cabinet meetings, with members of the Democratic Movement for Change arguing against the timing.

The DMC campaigned on a platform of territorial concessions for peace on the West Bank as well as in the Sinai, while Mr. Begin, after his election last May, declared the West Bank liberated territory.

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis today briefed Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on President Carter's talk with President Sadat yesterday.

"I gave the Prime Minister a report from President Carter on what went on in the recent trip," Mr. Lewis told newsmen afterward.

Mr. Dayan made no comment on leaving Mr. Begin's office.

Socialists Clear New Soares Effort To Form Cabinet

LISBON, Jan. 5 (UPI)—The Socialist party's ruling secretariat today gave Prime Minister-designate Mário Soares the power to form a coalition government with Portugal's other minority parties. Socialist sources said.

A party spokesman confirmed that the secretariat met and passed the motion, but said details would not be announced until after a meeting Sunday of the party's 140-member National Committee.

The sources said that the motion passed by the 41-member secretariat called for the Socialists to retain control of the new government while allowing "personalities" from other parties to serve in it. Previously, the Socialists have maintained that these candidates would have to resign from their respective parties and serve under Mr. Soares.

The sources said that the motion passed by the 41-member secretariat called for the Socialists to retain control of the new government while allowing "personalities" from other parties to serve in it. Previously, the Socialists have maintained that these candidates would have to resign from their respective parties and serve under Mr. Soares.

Portugal has been without a government since Mr. Soares' minority Socialist cabinet was ousted in a legislative no-confidence vote last month.

Adding Business, Without Revenue Loss

Low Transatlantic Fares a Boon, BA Says

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UPI)—A senior executive of British Airways confirmed yesterday that the new low air fares between New York and London have added new passengers to the transatlantic market, without diverting others from the higher-fare services.

"The evidence at the moment is that we are talking about our own scheduled services—in that quite a bit of the market is new," Roy Watts, BA's director of finance and planning, said.

BA and the other airlines providing New York-London service, responded to the introduction of Laker Airways' low-cost, no-reservations Skytrain service in September with three kinds of low-fare offerings of their own. At the time, officials of some airlines complained that the new fares most likely would divert passengers from the carriers' costlier accommodations.

Mr. Watts said yesterday that

Washington and New York—into its operations between London and Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Dublin.

BA is talking with its major competitors on those routes because a formula would have to be worked out for the carriers of the different countries on each route to run the shuttle jointly, Mr. Watts said. They also would have to develop a different philosophy—seeking to identify customers with a destination, not a carrier. "You wouldn't fly British Airways or Air France; you'd fly to Paris," he said.

Mr. Watts also said:

- BA is in the market this year for 30

After Mideast Statement

Egypt Pleased Though Wary At Carter's Careful Words

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Egyptian and Arab officials evaluating the outcome of President Carter's brief visit to the Middle East today expressed satisfaction with his declarations but considerable doubt about the chances of an effective follow-up.

Mr. Carter conferred in Tehran with King Hussein of Jordan, visited Saudi Arabia and held a brief meeting with President Anwar Sadat in Aswan.

Before leaving Aswan yesterday he read a carefully prepared statement in which he pleased the Egyptians and other moderate Arabs on two points:

• He endorsed the Egyptian view that "certain principles" must be observed before a comprehensive peace can be achieved.

• He listed the Palestinians' right to "participate in the determination of their own future" as one of these principles along with the establishment of "normal relations" between Israel and the Arabs and with Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967.

Words Praised

Mr. Carter's words were praised today in the government-controlled Egyptian newspapers. Editorial writers concluded that the United States was now committed to an effort to persuade Israel to accept a declaration of principles which it has rejected in the past.

Al-Ahram, Cairo's leading daily, reported that Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat had agreed on "many details" of such a declaration to be submitted to the meeting of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. foreign ministers in Jerusalem Jan. 15.

The newspaper reported that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would attend the Jerusalem meetings until agreement with the Israelis on this declaration had been reached. Or, if agreement could not be accomplished in a

The Mail Goes Through, From Cairo to Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (AP).—Mail from Cairo addressed to Israel reached its destination, via Cyprus, today for the first time since postal links between the two warring states were severed in 1948. The letters and postcards were mailed in Cairo three weeks ago during the Mideast preparatory peace conference.

Postal authorities were surprised when told that the mail had reached Israel. A Communications Ministry spokeswoman said it was the first time such mail has arrived since 1948.

The mail was sent from the Cairo hotel where newsmen covering the conference were lodged. At the time, the hotel's stamp vendor told reporters that only three plasters in stamps were needed for postcards "because Israel is in the Arab world." The cheap three-plaster rate is for countries belonging to the Arab League, which has never recognized Israel's existence.

Vatican Newspaper Chief VATIKAN CITY, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Post, literary critic and former farm worker Valerio Volpini, 54, took over from Raimondo Manzini today as director of the Vatican's newspaper *L'Observatore Romano*.

few sessions, Mr. Vance would start to "shuttle" between the two countries to overcome the differences, the newspaper said.

Such expectations of a new direct involvement by the United States in the Middle East peace-making process are shared by a good many ordinary Egyptians.

Officials Skeptical

The prevailing reaction among Egyptian officials and Arab diplomats by contrast was one of skepticism.

A responsible official compared Mr. Carter's statement in Aswan with earlier, different declarations made by the President, and asked: "Why should we think that the latest statement reflects American policy and the others didn't?"

Diplomats from other Arab countries also echoed this view, and questioned the depth of the administration's commitment to the principles enunciated by Mr. Carter.

An Arab diplomat noted that Mr. Begin categorically rejected the principle of self-determination for the West Bank Palestinians in a public statement only a few hours after President Carter spoke in Aswan.

The diplomats noted that Mr. Carter spoke after he had received a phone call from Mr. Carter. "It doesn't look as if Carter is willing, or able, to influence Begin," the diplomat said.

The continuing skepticism about Washington's ability, or willingness, to influence basic Israeli attitudes appeared to be due in part to a new awareness that President Sadat's initiative can succeed only if the full backing of the United States.

At the start of the direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel last month, many officials here felt that it was no longer true that "the United States held 99 per cent of the cards" as Mr. Sadat had said in the past. The

feeling then was that the Egyptians and the Israelis between them had taken the cards into their own hands.

Today the prevailing and, to many, frustrating, feeling again is, in the words of an Egyptian analyst, that "Washington has the keys."

Between Envoy and Soviet Citizens

U.S. Is Said to Curb Contacts in Russia

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (WP).—A new State Department rule requiring U.S. diplomats in Moscow to get advance approval from the U.S. ambassador for any meetings they may have with ordinary Soviet citizens has seriously restricted such contacts, according to U.S. sources here.

As a result, according to the sources familiar with the effect of the new procedure, the quality and volume of information based on contacts with Soviet citizens has declined.

Moreover, the ruling clearly marks a shift in the Carter administration's policy toward dissent in the Soviet Union. After starting with open support for political dissidents that included a personal letter from President Carter to one of their leaders, the administration has decided to cut down the number of contacts with dissident Russians in favor of quiet diplomacy similar to that pursued by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

State Department officials Tuesday denied assertions that the number of contacts of U.S. personnel in Moscow had fallen off or that the embassy's reporting had been adversely affected.

Officials described the new procedure, which went into effect last summer, as "a matter of operating procedure" that permits Ambassador Malcolm Toon to keep "close tabs" on his staff.

Under the new rule, the entire staff of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and their spouses are

Associated Press
Mrs. Rosalynn Carter with Mrs. Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing during the wreath-laying ceremonies yesterday at the American military cemetery near Omaha Beach.

Through Support and Encouragement

First Lady Rosalynn Sees Role as Carter Aide

By Judy Burtt

BAYEUX, France, Jan. 5 (UPI).—

For Rosalynn Carter, the train trip back to Paris from Omaha Beach this afternoon was one more voyage at the end of a day of speeches, crowds and applause.

Her husband and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had spent the morning reaffirming in the historic ties of France and the United States at the American Cemetery of Normandy, Omaha Beach, and now the leaders and their entourages were on their way back to Paris.

Despite the noise and pressure, Mrs. Carter appeared relaxed during an interview aboard the presidential train. She was obviously moved by the flag-waving, cheering crowds along the route from the cemetery to Bayeux City Hall.

The friendly atmosphere of the friendly atmosphere of the United States reminded her, she said, of the long during the presidential campaign. The warmth of the people at them had taken the cards into their own hands.

Today the prevailing and, to many, frustrating, feeling again is, in the words of an Egyptian analyst, that "Washington has the keys."

Bayeux, she said, was exciting, and her visit to the Omaha Beach memorial the high point of her visit to France. She recalled that, as a high school student, she heard the reports of the Allied landing in 1944.

Mrs. Carter, who with her husband has visited six nations in the last eight days, appears to make the trip to the Omaha Beach memorial the high point of her visit to France. She recalled that, as a high school student, she heard the reports of the Allied landing in 1944.

She said the First Lady to decide how much of a political role she will play, although she preferred not to describe her own role as political. Her trip to Latin America last June, she said, was intended to bolster her husband's human-rights campaign.

Mr. Carter, she said, wanted her to make the trip so that she could explain his human-rights policy directly to heads of state there. It was a way, she said, of opening up a dialogue and forming personal ties to help make the views known. That kind of personal relationship, she said, is very important.

"You can't use human rights to make people do anything," Mrs. Carter said, but the important thing is to start a dialogue.

Mrs. Carter, 49, the mother of four children, is perhaps the quintessential wife of a politician. Intelligent and astute as well as attractive and personable, she sees her role as one of supporting her husband's policies and encouraging his ideals, both in the United States and abroad.

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Mrs. Carter also hopes to use her influence to promote areas of special concern to her, such as mental health and problems of the elderly, which she hopes to discuss with Simone Veil, French minister of health, at a meeting tomorrow.

Mrs. Carter emphasized that she and the President discuss political issues and questions regularly. They usually have one working lunch a week at which they talk about these issues. She said they often disagree and that she often tells him when she thinks he is wrong. Although she refused to give specific instances, she implied that she carried a strong veto power on many matters.

"We have a good working relationship," Mrs. Carter said. That relationship began when Mr. Carter took over a small family business after he finished his Navy service. Because there were no employees at first, Mr. Carter assumed many of the firm's responsibilities.

State Department officials rejected this line of thinking and maintained that the policy remained one of encouraging "broad contacts" with all sectors of the Soviet society.

The Moscow situation contrasts with that in Latin America, where U.S. diplomats have recently assumed a watchful role on human rights. This includes actions ranging from visits to imprisoned dissident intellectuals in Uruguay to the highly visible official presence by the U.S. ambassador at a human-rights-oriented function in Chile.

They also pointed to the delicate nature of the relationship, apparently a reference to the continuing arms limitation talks between Moscow and Washington as well as a campaign of threats, arrests and exiles conducted by the Soviet government against political dissidents and Jewish activists.

Officials admitted privately that in the last few years, U.S. contacts with Jewish and dissident groups had proliferated beyond manageable proportions, creating numerous opportunities for increased strain in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Delicate Nature

They also pointed to the delicate nature of the relationship, apparently a reference to the continuing arms limitation talks between Moscow and Washington as well as a campaign of threats, arrests and exiles conducted by the Soviet government against political dissidents and Jewish activists.

Before the 1972 Moscow visit of former President Richard Nixon and the advent of Soviet-U.S. détente, U.S. diplomats and journalists in Moscow were scrambling for an occasional contact with ordinary Soviet citizens.

Until then, the Americans were almost completely isolated from Soviet life and their contacts were restricted to a handful of Soviet government officials authorized to deal with foreigners.

The upsurge of dissent and the Jewish emigration movement early this decade, which accompanied détente, widened the range of U.S. contacts. But U.S. diplomats in Moscow never came close to having the kind of contacts with Soviet officials that included a personal letter from President Carter to one of their leaders.

State Department officials Tuesday denied assertions that the number of contacts of U.S. personnel in Moscow had fallen off or that the embassy's reporting had been adversely affected.

Officials described the new procedure, which went into effect last summer, as "a matter of operating procedure" that permits Ambassador Malcolm Toon to keep "close tabs" on his staff.

Under the new rule, the entire staff of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and their spouses are

Australia Warns Against Racism

SYDNEY, Jan. 5 (AP).—A government commission investigating complaints of racial discrimination against aborigines warned today of the danger of "de facto apartheid" developing in Australia.

The warning was made in a report issued yesterday in Canberra by Al Brasby, the commissioner for community relations, whose department investigates complaints of discrimination. The report dealt with complaints from aborigines living in or near mostly white settlements in the states of Western Australia and South Australia.

Mr. Brasby said that the report and other recent probes in three states showed that relations between the white community and aborigines were cause for grave concern. In South Australia, he said, aborigines have access to while facilities, including hotel bars, but were not accepted as equal citizens.

He visited thousands of honest people who believed in him and whom he disappointed. He can never wash off this responsibility.

His greatest guilt is that his action contributed to the disruption of the party, to the loss of its Marxist character," it added.

What's playing at the Marriott

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Reservations



CONGRESSMEN IN COLON—Panamanian strongman, Gen. Omar Torrijos, left, escorts U.S. senators through Colon. From right are: Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I., Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah (partially obscured.)

Gives Panama His Conditions for Support

Baker Says Senate Must Alter Canal Pact

By Adam Clymer

PANAMA, Panama, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., the Senate minority leader, yesterday told Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's chief of government, that the Senate could not approve the Panama Canal treaties without major changes.

He said he could not support them himself in their present form. But Sen. Baker, who had remained publicly uncommitted until now on an issue that stirred deep emotion within his party, told Gen. Torrijos that he would back the treaties if changes were made.

He stressed the importance of having the Senate spell out language clarifying U.S. rights to defend the canal and to have U.S. ships receive priority treatment after Panama assumes full control of the waterway in the year 2000.

Sen. Baker's support, if it materializes, could swing a number of crucial Republican senators in a vote that is expected to be quite close after the Senate dis-

cusses the treaties starting late next month or in March. But even conditional backing for the treaties is likely to deepen the Republican conservatives' antagonism to Sen. Baker's presidential ambitions.

Cordial Talks

The one-hour meeting at Gen. Torrijos' seaside house, following a day of helicopter touring from the capital of Panama City to the Pacific to Colon on the Caribbean, was apparently cordial, according to sources who were present. Sen. Baker's suggestions for changes apparently did not move the Panamanian leader to evince any great unhappiness.

But a shift developed at Gen. Torrijos' news conference immediately afterward. Gen. Torrijos, whose formal title is supreme leader of the revolution, was being friendly but vague about the meeting, stressing his hope that the treaties would eventually have the support not only of Sen. Baker but of the two other Republican senators who accompanied the Tennesseean here, John Chafee of Rhode Island and Jake Garn of Utah.

Gen. Torrijos at first denied that Sen. Baker had warned him that the treaties could not pass in their present form and that Sen. Baker said he could not back them now. "No, we did not go into that," the general said. Pressed on the question, he said: "Well, he has big reservations." Then Gen. Torrijos strode from the news conference without looking at Sen. Baker, who was glaring at him and waiting to speak.

The senator began by insisting he had told the Panamanian that "the treaties, as they were presently written, without amendment or change, have no chance of passing the Senate."

Different Atmosphere

The two men's contradictory reports at the news conference—apparently, Gen. Torrijos was unaware that Sen. Baker had informed U.S. newsmen in advance of what he planned to tell the Panamanian—reportedly was not consistent with the tone of the meeting in Gen. Torrijos' house.

The three Republican senators emphasized the importance of the statement issued Oct. 14 after a meeting in Washington between Gen. Torrijos and President Carter but not signed by either of them. That statement, using language Sen. Baker had helped draft, asserted the rights of the United States and Panama to act militarily against any aggression or threat directed against the canal. It also dealt with priority passage for U.S. ships.

Sen. Baker argued in Gen. Torrijos' home yesterday that such language should be inserted by the Senate, as an amendment or reservation to the treaty, to give it full force. Gen. Torrijos reportedly did not object, saying

The three Americans—Cornelia Dellenbaugh of Vero Beach, Fla., Charles Arrell of Philadelphia and Leland Dickerman of Flagstaff, Ariz.—were seized by a paramilitary fishing craft on suspicion of violating Vietnam's territorial waters and of engaging in drug trafficking. Officials said the three had been en route from Thailand to Brunel, on the north coast of Borneo.

Three Americans Reported Freed By Vietnamese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Vietnam has informed the United States that three U.S. citizens held in Saigon since October have been released, the State Department said today.

According to the Vietnamese, the three were set free aboard their yacht, the *Brilliant*, at the port city of Wong Tau this morning.

U.S. officials said the Defense Department has been asked to begin a search for the yacht and will offer assistance if it is needed.

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Korea GIs' Shift To U.S. Debated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Carter administration and Defense Department officials are proposing the relocation of 14,000 infantry troops in South Korea to Fort Drum, N.Y., Fort Dix, N.J., and Fort Devens, Mass.

The move, which would have considerable political overtones, is supported by officials of the Office of Management and Budget as well as the Pentagon on grounds that the climate and terrain at the posts in the Northeast are more comparable to conditions in Europe—the key area of Army concern—than Fort Bliss, Texas, which the Army had wanted as the troops' reassignment post.

A final decision on the new home for the 2d Division is to be made by Defense Secretary Harold Brown next summer. Northeastern governors have charged that recent Pentagon spending policies have aggravated economic problems in the region while stimulating booms in the South and West.

U.S. May Issue Public Warning On Possible Danger From Hair Dyes

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (UPI)—The Food and Drug Administration yesterday proposed new labeling for hair dyes to warn consumers that some products contain an ingredient that causes cancer in animals. The agency also proposed that posters be mounted in beauty salons to alert customers to the possible hazard.

The agency's proposal was made in response to a petition filed in October by the Environmental Defense Fund, a legal organization that specializes in environmental issues. The fund's petition was based on a recent study by the National Cancer Institute in which rats and mice that were fed large doses of a chemical widely used in hair dye

developed an increased number of cancers.

Acknowledging that the drug agency lacked the authority to ban such dyes because Congress has exempted them from the agency's safety regulations, the fund asked that consumers at least be warned of the potential hazard.

According to the new proposal, dyes containing the suspect chemicals, known as 2,4-diaminonaphthalene, or 2,4-DAA, and 4-methoxy-N-phenylbenzidine, or 4-MMPD, would bear a printed warning on the label.

The agency has allowed 60 days for comment, after which it will issue a final regulation that would go into effect 90 days later.

As Watergate, Vietnam War Memories Fade

In U.S., Respect for Public Institutions on Rise, Polls Find

By William Glabron

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UPI)

—With the memory of Watergate and the embittered Vietnam era receding deeper in the public consciousness, confidence in the major institutions of society has increased dramatically in the last year, according to two extensive public opinion surveys.

For the first time in four years, the public's respect for those institutions rose significantly last year, according to a Louis Harris survey issued yesterday.

Of the 16 institutions tested, 15 have risen in public confidence in the last year, the Harris Poll showed. The largest increases were recorded by doctors, college presidents and leaders of organized religion.

At the same time, an extensive survey of young people by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research showed a sharp drop in the level of cynicism and suspicion toward such embattled institutions as the presidency, Congress and the police.

The Michigan group found that increasing numbers of youth feel that such institutions as the Supreme Court and the medical profession are doing either a "good" or "very good" job for the public.

No Surprise

"It doesn't surprise me much at all, with a change of administration since Watergate, there is bound to be a general shift in attitudes," said Lloyd Johnston, associate research scientist at Michigan's social research unit.

Emphasizing that he lacked specific data to explain the phenomenon, Mr. Johnston added in a telephone interview, "I believe this produces a kind of halo effect—it spills over to other institutions unrelated to the government."

Both national surveys were conducted late last year and involved sizable samples, 1,482 adults in the case of the Harris Poll and at least 3,300 high school seniors in the case of the University of Michigan study.

The Harris study showed that for the first time since 1973, a majority of Americans—55 percent—now places a "great deal" of confidence in people running the medical profession.

At the other end of the scale, the news media was the only institution to record a drop in

confidence from a year ago, the Harris Poll showed. However, the 1-per-cent decline may not be statistically significant because of the 2-per-cent plus-or-minus sampling error allowed for that large a survey, statisticians said.

Below 1966

While the increase in confidence in the medical profession in the last year was 13 per cent, the level of respect is still far below the 78-per-cent mark reached in 1966, Harris reported.

Several social scientists noted

that the medical profession rose in stature during a year of considerable public attention to alleged unnecessary surgery. Medical scandals and the soaring cost of medical care generally.

According to the Harris study, public confidence in college presidents jumped from 31 to 41 per cent during the year, but was still below the 61-per-cent high confidence level of 1966.

In the case of the clergy, the 24-per-cent rating represented a 10-point increase over last year, but was six points below 1966.

In Testimony at House Probe

3 Editors Urge CIA Media Ban Apply Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UPI)

—Three U.S. newspaper editors told congressional today that using the CIA policy against using the U.S. press should be extended to ban intelligence use of any reporters around the world.

"Why should this nation rule anybody with calculated untruths abroad or at home?" Eugene Patterson, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, told a House subcommittee that is studying the CIA's relationship with U.S. news organizations.

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The Embattled Dollar

One might almost suspect that President Carter's sense of public drama drove him to Omaha Beach on the day the hard-fighting dollar was backed by volleys from the Treasury and made advances. For, like the Normandy beaches on that June day 34 years ago, this is a critical battle on which much depends. Also, parenthetically, it is primarily fought against the West German mark and the Japanese yen, which has its own relationship to 1944—of course, the Swiss franc is also involved, but that is because the Swiss have cannily refused to fight except with currency.

The battle of the dollar is by no means the first example of a proud unit of national money reduced to hanging by its teeth on the strip of sand. Think of the pound, with all its lengthy history of predominance. And the German mark and French franc have known their own vicissitudes of trial and triumph. What is curious about the dollar's plight is the economic strength, in natural and human resources, in technology and in access to world markets, that lies behind it.

There can be reason to question this strength, for the short haul, but little over a long period. And for the short term, the problem is chiefly the high price that the United States (like most of the rest of the world) pays for petroleum, which it imports in such huge quantities. In other words, if Mr. Carter had been able to convince his own people, and their Congress, that the energy crisis is real—at least insofar as the balance of trade is concerned—he might not

have had to call up the Treasury's artillery to back the dollar.

There is also the ironical twist that a falling dollar does in fact reduce the price paid for oil. Indeed, it has been suggested that it was to prevent further increases in price by the oil cartel to make up for the dollar's decline that the President summoned up support for the currency. And this goes to confirm the contention that only an actual, substantial reduction in petroleum imports by the United States can restore the dollar's strength in international money markets.

Those markets sometimes act strangely, as does any open selling of securities or commodities. Maybe the fall of the dollar precipitates a fall of American shares on the stock exchanges; maybe this, in turn, sends the dollar down farther, and increases the price of gold. Persons who engage in arbitrage, or gather to set prices on industrial shares and agricultural produce, are by no means free from imitating the dog who chases its own tail.

But for the longer term, there are basic realities of national economies that afflict or elevate currencies and other prices. The most immediate job of the United States (and that includes its President, naturally) is to combat the effects of overimportation of petroleum by an effective energy policy. This is, as Mr. Carter once said, a moral equivalent of war. His presence at Omaha Beach yesterday gave symbolic support to that insight. But action requires more than symbolism.

The Possible Dream

If we are to understand and influence the current maneuvering in the Middle East, it is essential to distinguish between the absurd and the solemn in the news.

It is absurd, first, to fear a deadlock at this stage of the Sadat-Begin bargaining. The dominant fact is the reality of negotiation, at several levels and at a pace unimaginable two months ago.

It is therefore doubly absurd to regard the terms we hear in public as the definitive offers of either side. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin are playing to galleries of critics, domestic and foreign, whom they seek alternately to sway and to appease. They plainly invite pressure for more concessions by encouraging the mediation of the United States.

And it is absurd to expect that the Israelis will ever deliver to Sadat their final terms for peace with Syria, Jordan and the West Bank as long as these groups denounce the Egyptian leader for even speaking with the Israelis and reject him as their spokesman.

* * *

The reason that the West Bank and the Palestinians figure at all in the present negotiations is that Sadat wants—and probably needs—an umbrella for comprehensive negotiations to cover his bid for an already-visible treaty with Israel. Sadat apparently believes that he can move far and fast once he and Begin have agreed on a general statement of principles that would also cover negotiations on the other fronts. Sensing this, and a chance for progress with Jordan as well, President Carter offered an outline of three principles at Aswan on Wednesday and Sadat seemed delighted. Could Israel subscribe?

Early to the first: that peace must be more than no war—recognition, trade, travel, the works. Acknowledgement of Israel's legitimacy and permanence is the price of admission to the negotiations.

Tolerably to the second, which is based on the United Nations resolutions that Israel has long held dear. It calls for Israel with-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

An 'Election' in Chile

In the Chilean plebiscite on approval of the military dictatorship that has been running the country for four years, the result is as predictable as in the "elections" staged by the Communist regimes that the generals find so abhorrent.

The erosion of fundamental political rights in Chile began under the ultra-leftist government of Salvador Allende, which was overthrown by the military forces in 1973. Such rights have disappeared entirely under the regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet, an army general.

Under pressure from the Carter administration and from international public opinion

ion generally, there has been some improvement in the situation.

The fact remains, though, that the junta continues to show nothing but contempt for Chile's democratic heritage. All political parties are outlawed. The secret police are still in business. The universities are under direct military control. The labor movement has been emasculated.

Pinochet insists that such measures are necessary to prevent the Communists and Radical Socialists from making a comeback—an argument that rests on the theory that Chile's democratic parties are only Trojan horses for Communism. That is absurd.

—From the Los Angeles Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

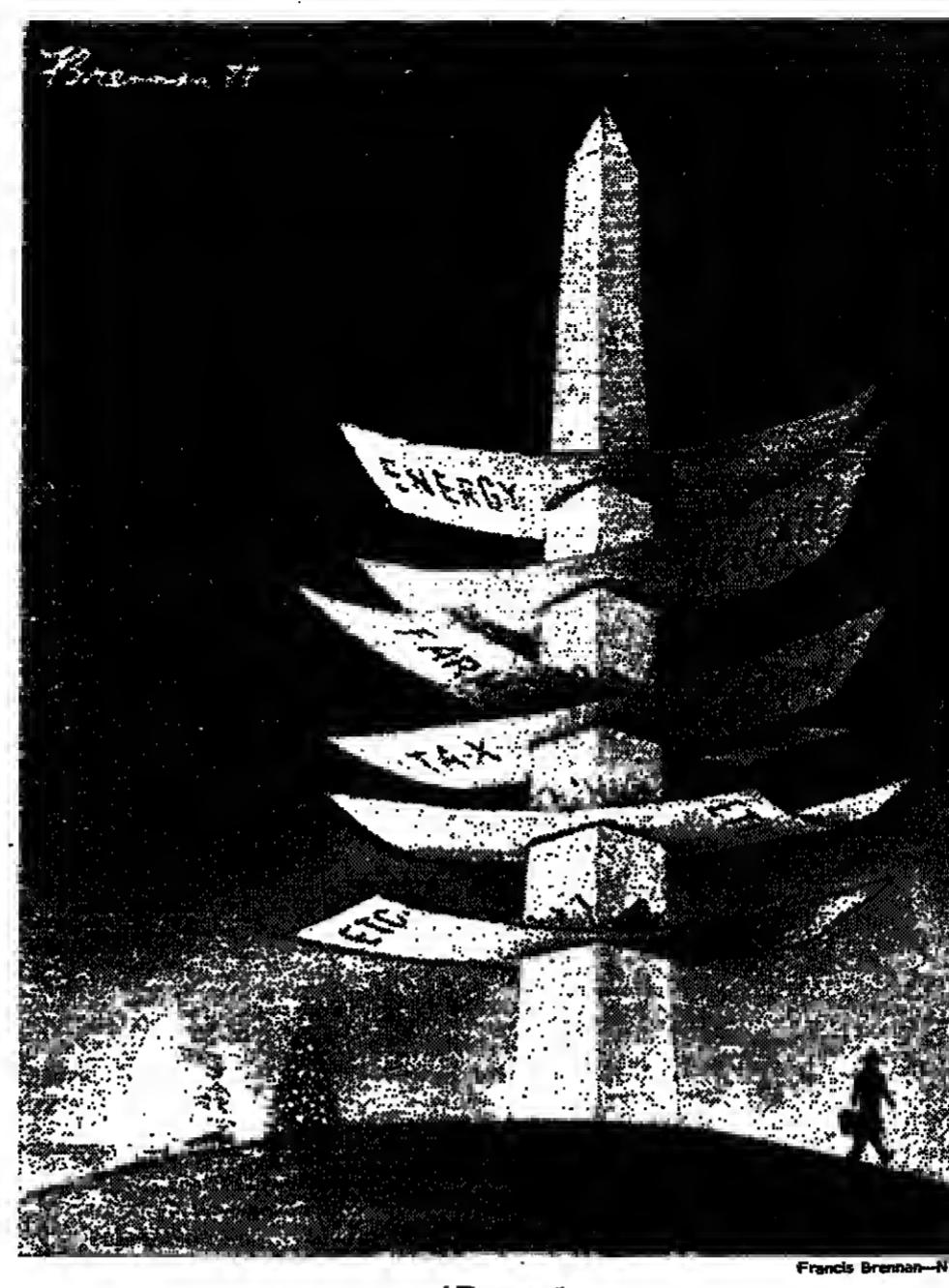
January 6, 1903

LONDON—The Daily Telegraph says that a daily newspaper with news of the previous 24 hours, will in the future be produced in mid-ocean—aboard big ocean liners—as regularly as in Fleet Street. The first will be of the end of the month when a British mail steamer will sail from Liverpool, equipped with a complete staff and wireless telegraphy plant for publication on board of a newspaper every day during the voyage to New York. Other ships, British and foreign, will follow suit.

Fifty Years Ago

January 6, 1923

PARIS—A full 50 per cent of the foreign students at the Sorbonne are American, a survey of the year 1927, made yesterday, shows. The next largest body of foreign students is that hailing from the British Isles. This group constitutes 20 per cent of the total. Scandinavians, Japanese and Chinese are the next numerous while the nations least represented are those of Central Europe. Of the American students, the men prefer the sciences, while the women prefer art, history and literature.



Francis Brennan—NIES

'Recess.'

U.S. Science and Soviet Rights

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON—Access to U.S. laboratories is greatly valued by Soviet scientists who, despite their boasts of scientific prowess, realize that almost across the board, their research efforts are inferior to what's going on here. Would they risk that access to retain the right to continue to abuse their so-called relatives and other dissidents? And, if so, what are the realities of antikid scientific retribution on them?

Finally Carter sought respect for the "legitimate rights" of Palestinians, specifying only one: that they "participate in the determination of their own future." He did not say which Palestinians, or who else would so participate, or to what extent. This is a far cry from the independent and Soviet-armed Palestinian state the Israelis dread.

So far, with ambiguous exceptions, the Soviet Union has been unresponsive to U.S. demands on human rights, and in the only clear-cut test of scientific access linked to decent treatment for dissidence—1973 warning to cease harassment of Andrei Sakharov—the results were all and the threat was never carried out. But now, through a convergence of circumstances, the issue has again been raised, and there is a better-than-ever possibility that Soviet dissident-bashing may evoke a serious response from the U.S. scientific community.

The Shcharansky case has become more respectable than most because so far as is known, treason—carrying a penalty ranging from 10 years' imprisonment to death—has never been invoked against any of the Soviet would-be émigrés. President

Apart from the unsuccessful intervention in behalf of Shcharansky, Handler had previously confined himself to behind-the-scenes representations with the Russians. But his return to a public declaration has a lot more power behind it this time. The academy, traditionally a slow-moving and conservative organization, has become a lot more aroused about assisting foreign colleagues, as is evidenced by the creation last year of a Committee on Human Rights, with which at least 350 of the organization's 1,200 members are

The possibility arises in connection with the nine-month incommunicado imprisonment of Anatoly Shcharansky, a 29-year-old computer specialist whom, the Soviets have indicated, a charge of treason will be brought for alleged contacts with the CIA.

In short, there is promise in these principles, as there is in the process now under way. The danger is that some Israelis will think Sadat so eager for peace that they can avoid even so vague a framework for a broader settlement. Even if he were, the proposed statement of principles is an opportunity, not a concession. True recognition, permanent borders and extensive security arrangements beyond those borders were, until very recently, not even principles in Israel, only a dream.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—How can a country have high unemployment and inflation at the same time? The twin phenomenon confounds the theory we grew up with, that slack in an economy reduces inflationary pressure. And it is a central problem for the United States today, social and political as well as economic.

New light is thrown on the mystery in an essay just published by Lester Thurow, professor of economics and management at MIT. His analysis appeared in the *Economist* of London. With its help, and a conversation with Thurow, I think I begin to understand the problem—or an important part of it.

A Comparison

The national unemployment rate has been around 7 per cent for some time now. But the figures are much higher for particular groups in the population, notably teen-agers and blacks. We can see the crucial significance of those figures more clearly if we compare today with a year of relatively full employment a generation ago, 1956.

In 1956 the national unemployment rate was 4.1 per cent. The following table shows the figures for some subgroups that year and in the most recent quarter available, the third quarter of 1977, when the overall rate was 7 per cent.

	1956	1977
White males (25-54)	2.6	3.7
White teen-agers	10.1	15.0
White adult women	3.7	6.2
Black teen-agers	18.2	39.5
Black adults	7.5	11.1

The table shows dramatically that unemployment and inflation at the same time? The twin phenomenon confounds the theory we grew up with, that slack in an economy reduces inflationary pressure. And it is a central problem for the United States today, social and political as well as economic.

But there is another factor in rising joblessness in the last 20 years—one we often forget. That is demographic change. More and more women and blacks are going into the job market. And because of the population bulge, more and more teen-agers look for work each year.

In short, the very groups that have the most trouble getting work are steadily becoming a larger proportion of the labor force. For that reason, even if the 1956 unemployment rates for each group had stayed the same, the overall figure would have risen by now from 4.1 per cent to 4.8 per cent.

The extreme disparities in group unemployment levels may of course have serious social consequences—for old urban areas, for example. But the disparities also have the surprising effect of feeding inflation. That is what Prof. Thurow explains.

The reason lies with that favored group of white males 25 to 54. As it becomes a smaller proportion of the labor force, it is in even greater demand from employers. If the economy is heated up, this group in effect develops a labor shortage—and who would be more likely to see

the wages go up faster. Moreover, the group has special leverage. It is heavily unionized, and it accounts for about 40 per cent of all working hours.

If a U.S. president boosts the economy to cut unemployment generally, as so many people want him to, new jobs for blacks and teen-agers will not tend to drive up wage rates and prices. But the increasing demand for white men in the labor market may indeed fuel inflation.

That analysis makes clear that the effects of high unemployment over the long run are even graver than most of us realize. The disparities among different groups are getting worse. And the distribution of skills is also becoming more unequal. In America, Thurow rightly says, job skills are usually acquired not in formal education but in an informal process of on-the-job training from one worker to another worker. So the teen-ager who goes for years without work faces a life without the skills for good jobs.

Is there any way to break the vicious circle? Thurow suggests one: a wage subsidy. Employers could hire people from groups with high unemployment levels at somewhat lower pay, with the government making up the difference.

The wage subsidy idea has one evident advantage over the present federal government strategy of creating public service jobs. It would encourage regular business to try new kinds of workers, who would be more likely to see

Harry Debelius

From Madrid:

The proposed constitution shows promise of allowing plenty of freedom of action.

MADRID—Spain will try on a brand new constitution this year, tailor-made to fit the Spanish people of today and designed in the hope that it will suit them well into the future with only minor alterations.

Unlike the straitjacket of Gen. Franco's Fundamental Laws, the proposed Spanish constitution shows promise of allowing plenty of freedom of action.

The draft worked out by a multiparty parliamentary committee after months of study and debate still has to be approved by Spain's lawmakers in plenary session, and after that it must be ratified by the people in a referendum. But the final form of the new constitution, which could become effective as early as next summer, is not expected to be much different from the present version.

Modern

As one of the newest constitutions in the world, it is one of the most modern, covering a wide range of matters in some detail, yet allowing for amendment as necessary. It does not seem to be modeled primarily on any other constitution in particular, although its framers have obviously borrowed ideas from other Western countries, particularly from those European parliamentary democracies that unlike Britain—have written constitutions.

It is quite specific about "fundamental rights and duties," declaring, for example, that "all Spaniards are equal before the law without discrimination for reasons of sex, race, birth, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition." By contrast, it took several amendments to the U.S. Constitution to incorporate that guarantee.

Citizens who suffered brutal flogging at the hands of the late generalissimo's political police will be encouraged by the article in the draft which says, "No one may be submitted to torture nor to inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment." There is also a double jeopardy clause, as well as constitutional recognition of the status of conscientious objectors to military service.

Although the academy cannot invoke discipline over anything as undefined as the scientific community, it can develop a consensus that could more or less declare U.S. science out of bounds to Soviet visitors. And since U.S. science is tightly linked by professional collaboration and personal relations with almost all the leading scientific centers of the Western nations, it would not be difficult to enlist a good deal of foreign cooperation.

The process is, of course, contrary to the collaborative spirit of science, which accounts for the fact that it has been approached with serious reluctance and much dissent about the advisability of re-creating contacts with Soviet scientists.

In addition, the evidence so far is that the Russians are not the least bit disposed to accept our tutoring on their internal affairs. But now, for the first time since human rights became a major theme of the U.S. government, a privately conceived initiative has raised the prospect of a direct link between penalty and performance. Carter, for all his obviously strong feelings on human rights, has given precedence to the creation last year of a Committee on Human Rights, with which at least 350 of the organization's 1,200 members are

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CLOSE CALL—A fire ladder nears a window washer hanging by a cable at a third-floor level after the scaffold on which he was working collapsed. Another man working at the building in Washington waits for rescue on a window ledge three stories higher.

To Solve 'Efficiency' Problems

Bulgaria Is Experimenting With Pay-Incentive System

By Murray Seeger

SOFIA—At the Central Department Store here a few weeks ago, Bulgarian economic planners made a startling discovery. They found that, given the incentive, seven workers in the carpet department could do the work more effectively than the 15 who had been working there.

The department's staff was cut in half, sales rose, the remaining workers earned more money and the planners decided they had found a way to make their centrally planned economy more efficient.

Starting this month, the pay-incentive plan tested at the department store will be introduced across the country.

It is only one of a series of plans being introduced by Bulgaria, the smallest nation in the East European trading bloc known as Comecon, in an effort to fulfill the slogan of its five-year plan, "Quality and Efficiency."

Problems Cited

"We know we cannot compete with the most highly developed countries until we solve the problems of quality and efficiency," an economic journalist said.

In addition to adopting the pay-incentive system, the Bulgarians are encouraging farmers to raise more food on their private lands in an effort to reduce imports and lower the trade deficit, and to expand exports.

Bulgaria is also improving its political and economic ties with the capitalist world to increase trade and investment that could help modernize its industry.

This reform effort is a microcosm of campaigns under way throughout Eastern Europe to spur performance and counter sluggish growth rates, food shortages and rising hard-currency debts.

Pressing Issues

The issues are particularly pressing here. Since 1945, when the Communists took power, Bulgaria's economy has been meshed with that of the Soviet Union. Last month, Moscow admitted that growth rates had slowed to postwar lows, well behind planned targets.

Bulgaria has 8.5 million persons and per capita income of slightly more than \$4,000 a year. Sofia, like Moscow, is trying to improve conditions without making fundamental changes in the central planning system.

"They keep moving the blocks around without really changing anything or coming to grips with their real problems," a Western diplomat commented. "They continue to believe that a patch here, new program there will produce the final solution they are looking for."

The production growth rate here has fallen from the highest in Eastern Europe—10.8 per cent in the 1961-65 planning period—to an average of 4 per cent in the five-year period ending in 1975.

Substantial Gain

Last year, the first in the current planning period, growth was reported to be 7 per cent, a substantial gain but still below the target figure.

Bulgaria, like the other Comecon countries, publishes few details concerning its economy. But by any measure, the country has progressed dramatically since World War II, changing from a backward, agricultural society to a substantially industrial nation.

Agribusiness is still important. Bulgaria has some of the most productive land in Europe. Yet it cannot provide its people with a steady, balanced diet.

Western analysts have said that the standard of living is between 65 to 75 per cent of that of West Germany, the Comecon powerhouse. But many observers believe that Bulgarians live better than their neighbors in Romania and the Soviet Union.

"We do not have food shortages in Bulgaria," a Sofia journalist said. "We do have problems with distribution because our country has changed so rapidly from a rural peasant society to a modern industrial society."

Farm Products

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Lord Plurden, 60, a German-born self-made millionaire, who was a staunch supporter of the Labor party and chairman of the Sterling group of companies, died today while on vacation with his family in Tenerife, Canary Islands. He was formerly Sir Rudy Sternberg.

Lord Plurden

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Paul Gerard

PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP)—Paul (Paulo) Gerard, 82, who sang nightly at his Lapin Agile nightclub in Montmartre for 35 years, died today.

THEATER IN PARIS

Molière's Model Comedy Played With Vulgarity

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 5 (IHT)—Recently, Ariane Mnouchkine, founder of the Théâtre du Soleil (known for its French Revolution spectacle, "1789," which toured Europe), completed a film about Molière. For its shooting, the interior of a 17th-century theater was constructed in a barn of the Vincennes park where the former Cartoucherie and surrounding buildings have been converted into playhouses. As the Théâtre du Soleil had a theater of the Molière period available, it was decided to stage a Molière play on its boards. "Dom Juan" was the choice, an excellent idea, though its present revival leaves much to be desired.

Molière's comedy has remained the model for all subsequent Don Juan plays—from Lorenzo da Ponte's libretto for the Mozart opera to Bertrand Shaw's "Man and Superman." In writing it, the great dramatist borrowed freely from Teller's "El Burlador de Sevilla," itself derived from Tirso de Molina's play, reputedly the initial theatrical treatment of the legend. In producing his version, Molière risked his life, for "Tartuffe" on his record, the clerical party execrated him as an enemy and wanted to burn him for blasphemy.

In reintroducing Don Juan, the seafarers complained that he intended to exhibit atheism abusively, and in the bold speeches of the lascivious knight they

ascribed the character's avowal of disbelief to the author. The remonstrances addressed to Juan by his bumptious servant, Scaramella, they held, concealed a desire to mock holy teaching. And even the finale, with the sinner whisked off to Hell by the statue of the Commandeur, had a comic sting as the abandoned valet cried for his unpaid wages. Louis XIV pleaded to the outcry and the play was withdrawn after 15 turbulent performances.

The ban was lifted once the court clamor died down and the disturbing comedy has been running ever since. Countless playwrights have aired their views on Don Juan and Dom Juanism; all of them owe a debt to Molière.

In Mexico on All Souls' Day, Zorrilla's "Don Juan Tenorio," a warning to sinners to repent, is played in every theater in a festive spirit. The celebrated critic, A. B. Walkley, noting that Shaw was reluctant to mention sex, suggested that he write a Don Juan. Shaw complied with "Man and Superman," showing that the seduced was really a victim of feminine aggression. Lenormand pictured the Don as a Frenchman case, his pursuit of women diagnosed as disguised hatred, while Rostand in his eloquent dramatic poem, "The Last Night of Don Juan," presents the great lover as a puppet of in-

stinct, forced to play his role and consigned after death to a Punch and Judy show. Hans Otto, Leopold Lothar, Von Schmitz, Thaddaeus Rittner and others of the modern comedy school have given us contemporary Don Juans and the legendary Lothario has been psychologized by Otto Rank.

With such an ample stock of rich ideas at hand, it is disappointing that the Théâtre du Soleil has not been more inventive in its production. Its additions to the text are scant and stilted, and some of them are repulsive. Scaramella has been afflicted with flatulence, a nasty schoolboy prank. The acting, broad and vulgar, is of the high-school order and the delivery mediocre. The scenic devices are of the arty sort, the best of them being a realistic rainstorm as a finale, with Don Juan being carried off to a wet instead of a fiery finish. The replica of a 17th-century theater of the Italian mode, with its boxes and benches, is pictorially pretty, but it is designed to the spectator's disadvantage. Customers sitting in the back rows must crane their necks to see the actors, who are often inaudible.

The author has not served his script well with his direction, making a monotonous text more monotonous by injecting it with long pauses and leisurely movement. Such a one-note exercise calls for the liveliest sort of interpretation possible. The direction Jeener supplies murders the piece in its tracks, despite the resourceful performance of a quartet of competent players: Anne Marveau, Pascale Rose, Eric Laborey and Dominique Economidis.

SHARPS AND FLATS

The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution honoring blues singer Memphis Slim as "Ambassador-at-Large of Goodwill" for the United States. Slim, who was born Peter Chatman in Memphis, was honored for his musicianship and popularity, according to the resolution, on two continents. The measure was introduced in the Senate by both Tennessee senators, Jim Stasser and Howard Baker, along with Sen. S.I. Hayakawa of California. Memphis Slim, who composed "Everyday" and many other blues standards, has lived in Paris for 16 years.



Memphis Slim
...ambassador.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands.—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Restaurant Altavista through Jan. 28.

ROTTERDAM—Ravi Shankar will give a concert on Jan. 9 at the Deelen at 8 p.m. and then another in Amsterdam the following night at the Concertgebouw, also at 8 p.m.

LONDON—Carrie Smith and the Tommy Whittle Quartet are the feature attractions at Ronnie Scott's.

BRUSSELS—Gene Mighty Pie Conners headlines New Pol's on Jan. 8 and 9.

PARIS—Steve Lacy and his quintet, featuring Steve Potts, are at the Théâtre Mouffetard every night at 10:30 through Jan. 7. The group then plays one-nighter the following evening at the Théâtre de la Péniche, on

the Canal Saint Martin, near the Gare de l'Est, at 9 p.m. There will be a jazz concert on Jan. 9 at the Espace Cardin at 8:30 p.m., featuring the Millkin University Jazz Band (top American college jazz band) and the big band (23 pieces) of Jean-Loup Longoni. This week's top single record in the United States is "How Deep Is Your Love" by Bee Gees and in Britain, "Mull of Kintyre" by Paul McCartney's Wings.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Korchnoi Ahead 8 to 7 After Chess Draw

BELGRADE, Jan. 5 (AP)—PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPI)—France's 1972 wine harvest was one of the two smallest in 10 years, the Finance Ministry confirmed today. The harvest of 52,344,930 hectoliters represented a 28-per-cent drop compared with the 1976 crop, and only the 1969 harvest was smaller, the ministry said.

Mr. Korchnoi is leading 8 to 7 points in their 20-game match, the winner of which will play the present world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union.



Molière, whose "Dom Juan" has been revived.

varied repertory since its establishment: Maeterlinck, Gobelenrode, Steve Passer, Obalde, LaJos Biró, Rudolf Lothar, Von Jones, Chekhov and earlier this season Wole Soyinka's African tragedy, "Un Sang Fort." Its members are dedicated, talented and intelligent.

It is now at the Théâtre Oblique engaged in Jean-Louis Zerilli's "Les Derniers Hommes," an oppressive, static play about the end of the world in which a colony of last survivors is slowly dying of thirst. At the start one expects a study of migration, tribes kept on the move by the stark demands of nature—as the nomads of the Middle East seek pastures for their cattle in the famous documentary film, "Graz"—but instead we are treated only to moaning and groaning, the trusted savior failing in his mission to find a water supply.

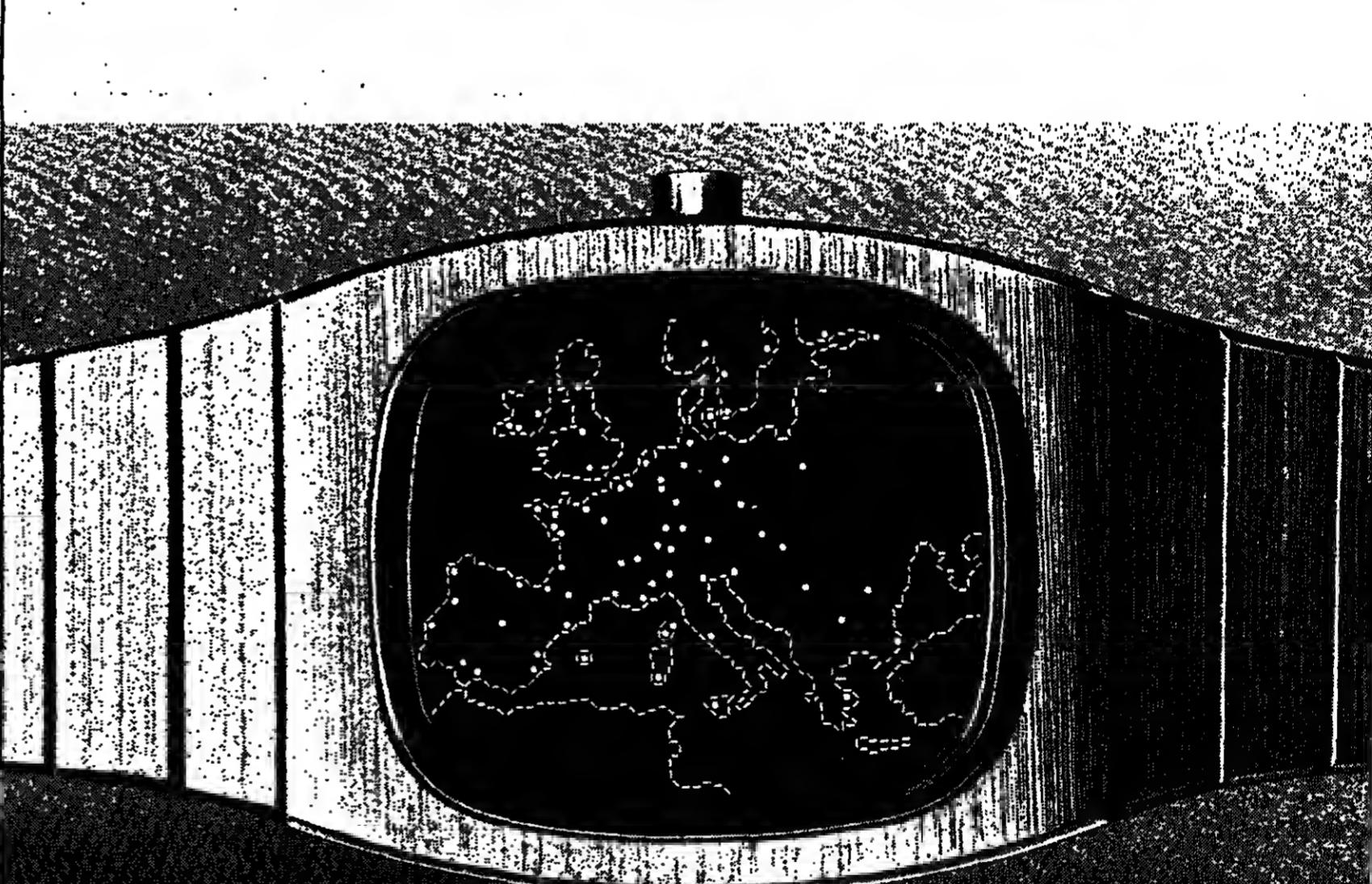
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French Wine Harvest

PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPI)—PARIS, Jan. 5 (UPI)—Viktor Korchnoi and Boris Spassky yesterday drew their 15th chess game of the match leading to the world championships.

Mr. Korchnoi is leading 8 to 7 points in their 20-game match, the winner of which will play the present world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union.

Le rendez-vous.



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We fly to 55 destinations throughout France and Europe with over 1,260 flights per week. We planned our European flight schedule with good business sense: early-morning flights take you to your appointments on time, and late-evening return flights give you the freedom to put in a full working day. And for extra privacy and comfort, there's First Class available on every single flight.

When you've got places to go and people to meet, Air France means good business. After all, we've been going places for over 50 years.

AIR FRANCE

The best of France to all the world.

Palermo Gets Rain
PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The first heavy rain in almost 10 months fell on the drought-stricken Sicilian capital of Palermo today.

© Los Angeles Times

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 5

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Jan. 5	HIGH-LOW TUES.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '74, '75, '76	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Pntrol.	380.20 - 237	315	326 - 306.20	6	5.1	89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63c	14,774	1st semester '77 net non-consolidated profit = 640 MF.
BOUYGUES	Construc.	417 - 275	376.50	395 - 372	12	5.7	50.73 - 25.92 - 20.24c	600	1st 9 months '77 group turnover = 2,651 MF vs. 1,605 MF (+20%).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass.food	532 - 351.50	344	821 - 351.50	18	6.9	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	1,322	Group turnover (Jan. 1-Sept. 30) = 9,618 MF vs. 8,662 MF (+11%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air Trans.	177 - 129	144	143.50 - 142	11	8.1	76.95 - 76.41 - 13.34	1,866	Subsidiary Cie Maritime sales 9 months '77 = 676 MF (-15% vs. 9 mos. '76).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	115 - 81.50	94	95 - 92.20	4	7.9	11.18 - 10.02 - 24.40c	1,622	29% of 1st. 9 mos. consol. turnover (4,335 MF) from foreign subsidiaries.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	185 - 84	100	180 - 99	7	7.4	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.00c	5,759	New CCP branch opening in Beirut at Gefenor Center.
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.50	76.50	78 - 76	9	8.5	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	As of Oct. 21, '77, CIC group's customer deposits totalled Fr. 45.9 billion
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	98 - 53	59.20	58.80 - 57.20	—	13.5	28.13 - 9.62 - 5.56c	3,684	1st 9 mos. '77 turnover (ex-taxes) = 4,009 MF (+20% vs. same period '76).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	190 - 124	163	161.50 - 150.50	2	6.9	— - 36.50 - —	2,193	Sept. 76-Sept. '77 net profit = 44.96 MF vs. 27.25 MF (+65%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	412 - 296	353	370 - 354	5	5.3	22.02 - 29.27 - 72.81c	1,545	27 group consol. results (with Paris-Rhône/Cloïd) will exceed 7%.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192.50 - 145	180.20	181 - 180.20	6	3.1	— - 26.94 - 30.81c	2,806	76-77 group consolidated turnover = 14,676 MF vs. 14,445 MF for '75-'76.
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 - 53.50	59	58.90 - 57.50	2	5.9	17.97 - 2.44 - 31.51c	7,944	Penarroya 1st sem. '77 turnover = 799 MF (vs. 572 MF, 1st sem. '76).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	451.50 - 268	338	352.50 - 330	27	3.5	17.04 - 5.71 - 12.71c	3,158	Consol. turnover first 9 mos. '77 = 1,224 MF vs. 866 MF in '76 (+18%).
NORD (Compagnie de)	Holding	22.10 - 15.50	16.95	16.90 - 16.50	10	8.9	8.19 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	1977 net results to at least match that of 1976 (23 MF).
PECHELBRONN	Hold(lin.)	76.10 - 63	67	66.60 - 65.50	10	9.0	6.52 - 10.76 - 6.74	2,825	1976 net dividend proposal = Fr. 6 same as 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM.	Chem.mln	91 - 63.10	71.50	74.50 - 71	12	7.0	39.50 - 6.30 - 6.00c	25,491	Group '77 turnover comes to 26 billion Fr. (up 16%).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROËN	Holding	323.50 - 201	331	266 - 254	2	3.0	38.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,444	Peugeot taxi sales to Egypt (1300) and Sudan (1500), all model 504.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	89.98 - 56.50	61.20	64 - 60	—	9.8	— - —	3,450	For 1st. semester 1977 amount of crude refined up 11.1% vs. 1976.
REDOUTE	Mail order	628 - 500	502	520 - 500	18	2.0	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.84c	926	Group consol. turnover (Jan. 1-Nov. 30, '77) = some 2,400 MF (+11.4%).
RHÔNE-POULENC	Chemicals	83.70 - 58	51.50	53 - 50	8	11.7	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34	18,941	1st semester group turnover = 12,224 MF (up 14%).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 237.48	255.20	354.80 - 354.30	—	7.0	(not relevant)	22,572	Robeco Interim dividend up from Fr. 7.40 to Fr. 7.60.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1620	1690 - 1635	19	1.6	71.76 - 75.76 - 87.48	286	44,250 new shares for shareholders (1 for 6) valid as of April 1st, 1977.

(b) Tax credit not included

10. U. CONSTITUTION

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Dollar Scores Sharp Gain in Europe Trade

But Some Bankers Say It May Be Temporary

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 5 (NYT).—The dollar rebounded sharply in Europe today, following President Carter's endorsement of a strong dollar there last night and the simultaneous announcement in Washington that the United States will intervene more forcefully on currency markets to support its value.

But there is widespread concern in Europe that the dollar's strengthening may be only temporary unless the United States takes forceful new steps to reduce its growing oil imports and improve its foreign trade position.

The U.S. pledge to support the dollar was publicly welcomed by West German Finance Minister Hans Apel, who has complained in the past that its sagging value undermines economic recovery in Germany just when President Carter is urging the German government to achieve faster growth.

In a statement, Mr. Apel said the U.S. move will "halt the speculation in dollars and bring order to the international currency market." He predicted that Germany, the United States and their partners would succeed "in keeping our currency system fully workable and thereby improve the conditions for a lasting and stable economic upswing."

The stronger dollar is also expected to improve the atmosphere at President Carter's talks in Brussels tomorrow on trade and security issues with officials of the Common Market and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, on the final day of his world tour.

Nevertheless, despite the dollar's better performance today, bankers and monetary officials stress that the U.S. commitment to support the dollar is limited and does not alter the fundamental cause of its weakness, which is America's swelling balance-of-payments deficit.

In Frankfurt, one dealer called the U.S. intervention decision "ridiculous" and predicted it would help the dollar only for about a month. After that he foresees further weakness unless Congress takes meaningful steps to reduce America's growing dependence on imported oil, which is a major cause of its payments deficit.

Other dealers and bankers in Europe agreed that only steps to right America's external accounts and stanch the outflow of dollars will provide a lasting improvement in the value of the currency.

In Germany, the dollar, which had been worth 2,073 deutsche marks, yesterday traded at 2,148 DM late this afternoon, after the central bank was reported buying \$18 million on the market to support the dollar.

In London, the pound, which was worth \$1.95 at one point yesterday, dropped back to \$1.88 today. In Zurich, the dollar also strengthened, rising to 2.06 Swiss francs after trading yesterday at 1.93 francs.

Monetary officials said the United States appears to be concentrating its assistance on the dollar's exchange rate against the mark, and paying less attention to other strong currencies like the yen and the Swiss franc.

Dutch to Assist Ailing Subsidiary Of Swedish Volvo

THE HAGUE, Jan. 5 (Reuters).—The Dutch government will pump a total of 178.6 million guilders (\$77.6 million) of aid into the financially-troubled Dutch subsidiary of the Swedish Volvo car company, Economics Minister Gijbert van Aardenne said today.

The plant at Born, employing 5,500 people, suffered losses totalling 120 million guilders in the last three years.

The minister said the Swedish parent company would contribute 10.5 million guilders.

Share capital of the subsidiary is to be increased and the Dutch stake will rise to 45 per cent overall from the present 26 per cent. The parent company's holding will fall from 75 per cent to 55 per cent, the minister said.

Mr. Van Aardenne said the Dutch government would buy new shares and would also give aid of 96.3 million guilders (42.7 million dollars).

British Strike Losses

London, Jan. 5 (UPI).—Working days lost in British industry last year because of disputes were almost triple the 1976 figure, according to the Department of Employment gazette. The number of days lost from January to November 1976 was 3,066,000, while the 1977 figure was 8,976,000. The number of workers involved rose from 631,000 to 1,077,700 and the number of stoppages from 1,913 to 3,523.

On Eve of New Talks

Japan Steel Firms Accept U.S. Import Price System

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Japan's major steel makers reacted to America's new steel import reference price system with resigned near unanimity today, calling it "reasonable."

At the same time the financial community reacted with vigorous,

Most in U.S. Support Curbs On Imports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—More than four out of five respondents in a national poll say they support government intervention to restrict imports, even if it means paying more money for the American version of the product.

Respondents said keeping foreign products out of the United States to save domestic jobs should be a "very important" foreign policy goal.

The poll was commissioned by the Charles F. Kettering Foundation of Dayton, Ohio, and conducted by the communication research center of Cleveland State University.

The sampling involved 1,800 adults in nine large cities across the country. The interviews were carried out between January, 1976, and December, 1977, in conjunction with a series of "town meetings" on foreign policy sponsored by the State Department and local organizations concerned with world affairs.

Steel Trader Sees Embargo

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—A major steel importer has warned that the new U.S. trigger prices could mean a "practical embargo" on foreign steel and a windfall for domestic producers.

Kurt Orban, president of the American Institute for Imported Steel and head of a major importing concern, said in an interview that at the \$300-a-ton average trigger-price level set by the Carter administration, steel imports are likely to drop sharply in 1978. He said that such imports could plunge to between 5 million tons and 10 million tons, or about half the estimated 1977 total of 18 million to 19 million tons.

He said that on average, the trigger prices would raise the domestic cost of foreign steel about \$40 a ton for all products. Domestic steelmakers are likely to see their selling prices rise an average of about \$40 a ton, he added, because of an end to discounting and the effect of price increases, which are to be imposed Feb. 1.

With all steel in the domestic market costing \$40 a ton more than it did last year, he said, domestic consumers could pay an extra \$4 billion this year.

Warms of Special Deals

Mr. Orban warned that the rigidity of the trigger-price system may create pressure for special deals. "Prices in a market, like water, will seek the lowest level. If you're establishing a price that's so much higher than the world market price, something has to give," he said.

Mr. Orban, chairman and president of Kurt Orban Co., said the trigger-price system could "wipe out" some independent importers and brokers. He said that the system would not allow importers much spread between their steel-buying costs and selling prices.

Describing a firming of import prices in recent months, Mr. Orban said that the domestic price for cold-rolled sheet made in South Korea stood at about \$260 a ton for fourth-quarter delivery.

Quoted for delivery during the current quarter had risen to about \$265 a ton, but under trigger prices, the price will jump an additional \$40 a ton to \$307 a ton, before customs duty. Mr. Orban noted that European prices have about equaled those for South Korean steel, while Japanese prices have averaged about \$20 a ton higher.

He predicted that even after the average 5.5-per-cent price increase for domestic steel, which will take effect beginning next month, foreign mills will still have difficulty wooing customers. The trigger-price system will mean that foreign steel will sell at an average discount of only 5 per cent below the new domestic list prices, he added.

"With a 5-per-cent differential, it would seem to me that very little imported steel will be bought or sold" unless a domestic shortage develops, Mr. Orban said. A saving of 10 per cent below domestic prices has generally been required to lure buyers to foreign mills, he noted.

Monitoring Set for British Mart

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP-DJ).—Members of the tightly knit London Metal Exchange, whose dealings with each other have long been shrouded in secrecy, are contemplating opening themselves to scrutiny a little.

This year, the exchange plans to introduce a computerized system to monitor its members' open position, that is, the extent to which member funds are committed to buy or sell the five metals traded on the LME: copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. The plan will not change the exchange's traditional trading methods, members emphasize, but it is aimed at satisfying critics of the LME's clubby atmosphere.

Many outsiders consider monitoring important to measure the financial health of LME member firms. Unlike other exchanges, the LME does not use an outside clearinghouse to guarantee contracts arranged between its members, who trade directly with each other rather than through an intermediary.

This "principals' contract" system has advantages for metal users, but critics say that if an LME member firm fails, its customers lack protection.

More Safeguards

Ian Foster, chairman of the LME's management committee, says the idea to have a monitoring system resulted from "a groundswell from the LME membership, which wanted additional safeguards without the introduction of a clearinghouse system."

"A bit of prodding by the authorities" was another factor, Mr. Foster adds. The Bank of England, which has general supervisory powers over commodities trading in London, has been interested in tighter regulation of LME trading for some time, analysts say.

In addition, a House of Lords select committee last summer declared: "The LME should give further consideration to the question of adopting additional safeguards."

In a report on commodity prices, the committee stated that "present statistical information on the operation of the London markets remains inadequate."

Philip Jevons, a member of the LME's management committee and deputy chairman of Rudolf Wolff & Co., a metal-trading member firm, believes "it's normal commercial sound sense that everybody should have a good idea of each other's financial position in the market."

Basically, he adds, "the Bank of England is responsible to international users of the market to keep surveillance on the situation." The bank carries out this function in a less formal way than U.S. regulators.

Washington's Commodity Futures Trading Commission should find that the LME's plans fit in with the U.S. agency's desire for greater safeguards for Americans trading on overseas commodity exchanges, Mr. Jevons adds.

Under the proposed system, each LME member firm would be assigned a monetary figure that it could not exceed in terms of open positions.

Daily monitoring of transactions would permit this position to be known. Should the member firm exceed the limit, it would have to explain its action to a monitoring committee and probably put up financial guarantees determined by the committee.

"We haven't a timetable for this, but we would expect to put (the proposal) to a full meeting of ring-dealing members early" in 1978, Mr. Foster said. The exchange has accepted an offer by the International Commodities Clearing House, the body that clears and guarantees trading on other London commodity markets, to operate the monitoring system, subject to arrangement of a detailed contract.

Under Pressure for Accountability

World's Firms Change Management Style

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (NYT).—Pressures for greater public accountability and responsiveness are producing profound changes in the ways corporations all over the world are governed, according to a study based on interviews with almost 100 companies in 17 countries.

Corporate responsiveness to public concerns is still in its infancy in Japan, where highly organized groups known as *kyo-kai* demand protection money from companies in return for intimidating stockholders at short, smoky annual meetings.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and article Tons. Year ago

FOODS

Cocoa Accra, b. N.O. 1.01

Coffee 4 Santos, b. 2.00* 2.22

TEXTILES

Printedts 64-30 35% yd. 44 28

METALS

Steel billets 1 P.U. ton. 250.80 312.00

Iron 2 P.U. Phila. 214.75 218.19

Steel scrap No 1 by P.U. 94.75 74.75

Lead spot, lb. 1.00 1.00

Copper 100% 70% 63.50 70.00

Tin (Stratford) b. 5.02* 4.423

Lead, E. L. basic, b. 30.15 30.30

Alum. N.Y. oz. 4.818 4.109

Cold N.Y. oz. 172.20 133.00

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index

Base 100 Dec. 31, 1921

Jan. 1978 262.11 265.4

*Preliminary

—Nominal

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 5

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 5												
12 Month - Stock		Stock		Stock		Stock		Stock		Stock		
High. Low	Div In \$	Yld. P/E 100s	High. Low	Div In \$	Yld. P/E 100s	High. Low	Div In \$	Yld. P/E 100s	High. Low	Div In \$	Yld. P/E 100s	
-.5% AB Plst	.16	1.1 9	12	.75	914	984-16	3 p.m. Prev.	-.5% AB Plst	10	1.1 9	50	514-16
15 700 AAR	34 4.6	6	8	.75	794	797-16	2 p.m. Prev.	15 700 AAR	34 4.6	6	8	797-16
25 100 AAT	10	1.1 7	17	.75	795	798-16	12 Month - Stock	10	1.1 7	17	798-16	
35 100 AASPRO	44 5.1	6	12	.75	1204	1234-16	High. Low	10	1.1 7	17	1234-16	
45 100 AAVC	40 6.7	6	9	.75	1204	1234-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 7	17	1234-16	
55 100 AZI	35	1.1 8	18	.75	1774	1794-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 8	18	1794-16	
65 100 AchrM	60	6	25	.75	2204	2224-16	High. Low	60	6	25	2224-16	
75 100 AchrM	11	1.1 2	21	.75	2104	2124-16	Div In \$	11	1.1 2	21	2124-16	
85 100 AchrM	27 2.6	4	40	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	27 2.6	4	40	1224-16	
95 100 AchrM	20 2.5	3	35	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	20 2.5	3	35	1224-16	
105 100 AchrM	8	1.1 3	15	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	8	1.1 3	15	1224-16	
115 100 AchrM	10	1.1 4	16	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 4	16	1224-16	
125 100 AchrM	10	1.1 5	17	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 5	17	1224-16	
135 100 AchrM	10	1.1 6	18	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 6	18	1224-16	
145 100 AchrM	10	1.1 7	19	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 7	19	1224-16	
155 100 AchrM	10	1.1 8	20	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 8	20	1224-16	
165 100 AchrM	10	1.1 9	21	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 9	21	1224-16	
175 100 AchrM	10	1.1 10	22	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 10	22	1224-16	
185 100 AchrM	10	1.1 11	23	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 11	23	1224-16	
195 100 AchrM	10	1.1 12	24	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 12	24	1224-16	
205 100 AchrM	10	1.1 13	25	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 13	25	1224-16	
215 100 AchrM	10	1.1 14	26	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 14	26	1224-16	
225 100 AchrM	10	1.1 15	27	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 15	27	1224-16	
235 100 AchrM	10	1.1 16	28	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 16	28	1224-16	
245 100 AchrM	10	1.1 17	29	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 17	29	1224-16	
255 100 AchrM	10	1.1 18	30	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 18	30	1224-16	
265 100 AchrM	10	1.1 19	31	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 19	31	1224-16	
275 100 AchrM	10	1.1 20	32	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 20	32	1224-16	
285 100 AchrM	10	1.1 21	33	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 21	33	1224-16	
295 100 AchrM	10	1.1 22	34	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 22	34	1224-16	
305 100 AchrM	10	1.1 23	35	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 23	35	1224-16	
315 100 AchrM	10	1.1 24	36	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 24	36	1224-16	
325 100 AchrM	10	1.1 25	37	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 25	37	1224-16	
335 100 AchrM	10	1.1 26	38	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 26	38	1224-16	
345 100 AchrM	10	1.1 27	39	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 27	39	1224-16	
355 100 AchrM	10	1.1 28	40	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 28	40	1224-16	
365 100 AchrM	10	1.1 29	41	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 29	41	1224-16	
375 100 AchrM	10	1.1 30	42	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 30	42	1224-16	
385 100 AchrM	10	1.1 31	43	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 31	43	1224-16	
395 100 AchrM	10	1.1 32	44	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 32	44	1224-16	
405 100 AchrM	10	1.1 33	45	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 33	45	1224-16	
415 100 AchrM	10	1.1 34	46	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 34	46	1224-16	
425 100 AchrM	10	1.1 35	47	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 35	47	1224-16	
435 100 AchrM	10	1.1 36	48	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 36	48	1224-16	
445 100 AchrM	10	1.1 37	49	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 37	49	1224-16	
455 100 AchrM	10	1.1 38	50	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 38	50	1224-16	
465 100 AchrM	10	1.1 39	51	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 39	51	1224-16	
475 100 AchrM	10	1.1 40	52	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 40	52	1224-16	
485 100 AchrM	10	1.1 41	53	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 41	53	1224-16	
495 100 AchrM	10	1.1 42	54	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 42	54	1224-16	
505 100 AchrM	10	1.1 43	55	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 43	55	1224-16	
515 100 AchrM	10	1.1 44	56	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 44	56	1224-16	
525 100 AchrM	10	1.1 45	57	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 45	57	1224-16	
535 100 AchrM	10	1.1 46	58	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 46	58	1224-16	
545 100 AchrM	10	1.1 47	59	.75	1204	1224-16	High. Low	10	1.1 47	59	1224-16	
555 100 AchrM	10	1.1 48	60	.75	1204	1224-16	Div In \$	10	1.1 48	60	1224-16	
565 100 AchrM	10	1.1 49	61	.75	1204	1224-16	Yld. P/E 100s	10	1.1 49	61	1224-16	
575 100 AchrM	10	1.1 50	62	.75	1204	1224-1						

Connors, Vilas, Borg, The Big 3, Victors in Masters Tournament

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Guillermo Vilas and Jimmy Connors won their opening matches in the Grand Prix Masters tournament yesterday and that added another element of drama to their meeting at Madison Square Garden tonight.

It will be the first match between the two tennis heavyweights since the final of the U.S. Open, which Vilas won in four thrilling sets. And little has changed since then.

Vilas, a 25-year-old left-hander, is riding another winning streak. His surprisingly easy 6-4, 6-1 victory last night over Manuel Orantes before a crowd of 11,800, was his 29th consecutive triumph and 33d in 84 matches. His only loss in the last six months was to Ile Nastase. Vilas defaulted with an injured wrist, trailing two sets to love, in the finale of a tournament in France last fall.

Dibbs Lost Lead

The 25-year-old Connors won his first match in the round-robin competition, 7-5, 6-2, from Eddie Dibbs, although Dibbs was serving for the first set at 5-4.

Connors was tentative and overanxious in his first match since Nov. 20, spraying 27 unforced errors around the rubberized court in the first set.

But after Dibbs muffed an easy overhead, at 15-all, in the 10th game, Connors broke back, swept the set and then rolled into high gear.

Bjorn Borg was never out of gear in his 6-2, 6-4 rout of Raul Ramirez in last night's opening match. Borg is the player to watch over the next five days. He is fit, human to nail down a No. 1 title for the first time and hitting confidently enough to take the \$100,000 top prize.

"I'm very satisfied with my first match," the 21-year-old said.

Winning Placements

Borg, who unleashed 22 winning placements and committed only 11 unforced errors, broke Ramirez twice in the first set and once in the second while holding his own delivery throughout.

Ramirez, meanwhile, committed 21 unforced errors and could record only 12 outright winners.

Borg and Evert Head Rankings

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 5 (Reuters)—Bjorn Borg and Chris Evert have been named the top men's and women's tennis players in the world by Tennis Magazine.

The top ten men: 1. Borg; 2. Guillermo Vilas; 3. Jimmy Connors; 4. Brian Gottfried; 5. Vilas; Gerulaitis; 6. Manuel Orantes; 7. Raul Ramirez; 8. Dick Stockton; 9. Eddie Dibbs; 10. Ile Nastase.

The top ten women: 1. Evert; 2. Virginia Wade; 3. Martina Navratilova; 4. (tie) Sue Barker and Betty Stove; 6. Billie Jean King; 7. Wendy Turnbull; 8. Rosemary Casals; 9. Kerry Reid; 10. Mima Jausovec.

Broncos Took Risk With Quarterback Sneak

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UPI)—The National Football League might have had a scandal on its hands Sunday if Craig Morton had not played and the Denver Broncos had been badly defeated by the Oakland Raiders in their American Football Conference championship game.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle has admitted that the league did not know that Morton was in the hospital from Tuesday through Friday.

If professional gamblers, with their sophisticated pipelines into some NFL squads, had found out about Morton's condition and other bettors had not, there could have been a betting coup.

Rozelle said he is going to call the Broncos to account for not reporting Morton's stay in the hospital.

Coach Red Miller said after Sunday's game that he had not been sure Morton would be able to play until the quarterback practiced before game time. Morton had a hip and thigh injury that had to be drained of blood and other fluid in two trips to the hospital.

But Miller had said at a news conference Saturday, "Everyone will play."

More Cautious

After Sunday's game, defensive end Lyle Alzado of the Broncos said, "On Friday, coach Miller told us Craig might not play because he was in the hospital most of the week."

The NFL's—and Denver's—apparent good fortune was that, as an oddsmaker in Las Vegas said, "I don't think anyone (bettor) knew Morton was in the hospital."

The league also will allow a pool reporter to question game officials after the Jan. 15 championship about controversial calls. Disputed calls have marred a number of recent games, including Sunday's Raiders-Broncos contest.



The elite of international tennis performing in the Masters Wednesday: Bjorn Borg of Sweden (upper left), Jimmy Connors of the United States (upper right), Guillermo Vilas of Argentina (above) and Raul Ramirez of Mexico (at right).

Heavy Schedule Puts Strain On International Hockey Ties

TORONTO, Jan. 5 (AP)—There

is too much international hockey competition in North America this winter and it raises the prospect of killing "the goose that lays the golden eggs," according to Guenther Sabeck, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation.

Not Just the Money

Sabeck said 36 games "is too much" and added it's essential to consider the sport and the fans, not just the money. He declared he would like to see an agreement among the IIHF, NHL and WHA to bring order out of the chaos, and suggested that Sweden be included in NHL plans for future international series.

He defended Eagleson and NHL president John Ziegler against criticism, saying "they do so much for international hockey" and could not have arranged the series without the approval of both NHL owners and players.

Fewer Games Favored

Eagleson said he personally favors playing only nine games a season, preferably involving national teams and all against clubs in two of the four NHL divisions, with the results to count in the division standings.

But he added that the NHL owners had asked for 18 games this season—one for each club—because they felt it could make money on them. Then when the schedule was set up "a lot of general managers felt they didn't want their teams to play," offering scheduling and arena problems as excuses.

A New Record For Japan's Oh

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (Reuters)—

Home run star Sadaharu Oh was reported today to be the first Japanese baseball player to be signed up at more than \$300,000 a year.

The 37-year-old first base-

man of the Tokyo Yomiuri Giants, who last year surpassed the U.S. major league home run record of 735 set by Hank Aaron, signed a contract with Giants today as a player and coach in the 1978 season, a club spokesman said. He got a raise of about 20 per cent.

The decision means that local authorities can now provide facilities for enthusiasts, who at present have to use city pavements or car parks.

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provide facilities for enthu-

siasts, who at present have to

use city pavements or car

park.

Skateboard Now Un Sport

PARIS, Jan. 6 (Reuters)—

The French Sports Ministry has given its blessing to the skateboard craze, and officially designated it a sport.

The decision means that local authorities can now provide facilities for enthusiasts, who at present have to use city pavements or car parks.

Title Fight in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Jan. 5 (Reuters)—Rocky Matioli of Australia will defend his World Boxing Council light-middleweight title against Bishara Obed of the Bahamas in Melbourne on March 11, matchmaker Ken Ryan announced.

Former baseball catcher Joe Garagiola and former President Gerald Ford get together at Tucson (Ariz.) Open golf tournament. Ford is wearing conquistador's helmet given to tourney winners and a symbol of Tucson Conquistadors, a group that helps sponsor \$250,000 PGA event.

Associated Press

Observer

A Swinging Memoir

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—"Me, Tarzanus," in the following memoir of life in the Roman Empire, was discovered after the seventh installment of public television's "I, Claudius" by archaeologists excavating Alstair Cooke.

"All of my family were polished by my grandmother Livia, the wife of Caesar Augustus, and I should certainly have been polished, too, except for my fortunate habit of swinging through the Roman Forum on tree vines and talking to chimpanzees. Grandfather Augustus once urged me to find other amusements, but I told him I was an idiot.

"Really?" cried grandfather Augustus. He was very British. "An idiot?" he inquired. "You must tell me, Tarzanus, what an idiot is." I explained that an idiot was somebody who, by requiring that all murders be committed by sword, would make it possible for an evil dry cleaner to become the richest Roman of them all.

Tiberius did not understand.

He may have looked like Eric Sevareid, but behind those sensitive eyes he was an idiot. After that the empire entered its sexual phase. The cunning Caligula smuggled a trunk into the palace. It was packed with the latest pornography from Times Square. Before long Tiberius was dead of eyestrain.

When Caligula became emperor, Rome entered a difficult period. Partly this was due to Caligula's habit of marrying his relatives, which Romans thought was bad for their image. It was awkward enough when Caligula married his sister, but when he married his grandmother, most Romans thought that things had gone too far.

Arrogant to the core, Caligula taunted the street mob by marrying in rapid succession his maternal aunt, his brother-in-law, his horse and Augustus's tomb. All these marriages ended unhappily. Caligula quarreled with his horse after he caught the creature trying to paw its way to a ticket to Mongolia, where it was said, a horse's rights were respected. The marriage to Augustus's tomb ended almost before it began when the tomb fell into a sink because Caligula refused to take it on an extended honeymoon down the Nile.

Incensed by its humiliation, Caligula proposed a weekend honeymoon of skiing in the Alps — Augustus's tomb struck the mentor with one of his own skis. The injury was fatal; the Roman Senate and people were dismayed, for they had no emperor. Their only hope of escaping this squall was to get on with the decline and fall as swiftly as possible, but without an emperor, how could they?

That job, they realized, would be accepted only by an idiot.

I was taking a tree vine from the Colosseum to the Via Veneto when they intercepted me. In the end, I accepted. What persuaded me was the promise of a 16-week TV series, with plenty of blood and sex.

What a mess it made of Roman parlors on Sunday evenings. Whereas in the old days the guests simply turned gray and quietly rolled up their eyeballs, now there was gore on everybody's toga. This amused the evil Sejanus, who had cornered the dry-cleaning business and inflated the price of removing bicarbustins and patching sword gashes until he was now the richest man in Rome.

Uncle Tiberius, who was beginning to look more like Eric Sevareid with every passing week, bumped into me one day while

The Low Profile of Some Texas Millionaires

By Nicholas C. Chriss

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—A few miles south of this city by the sea, the land becomes parched and flat, so desolate in places that there are few sounds to be heard—the wind off the Gulf of Mexico, the occasional bellowing of a cow, the clucking of an oil pump or the whiz of an automobile on lonely Highway 77.

Headed south toward Brownsville and the Mexican border, the motorist enters the vast King Ranch, driving mile after barren mile for more than 70 miles surrounded by the lands and history of Capt. Richard King, a steamboat captain who founded a financial empire.

The ranch, one of the largest in the world, is the bedrock of one of the nation's biggest oil and gas fortunes.

It was the King Ranch and its people, the Kings and the Klebergs in Kingsville and in Kleberg County, that led Edna Ferber to write her epic novel "Giant" about how oil changed Texans and their traditional ties to the land and how that desolate land effortlessly yielded riches beyond imagination.

The King money is some of the oldest, quietest money in the Southwest. And the family—many of whose members reside in Corpus Christi—abides by the code of modesty when it comes to its wealth.

Four Generations

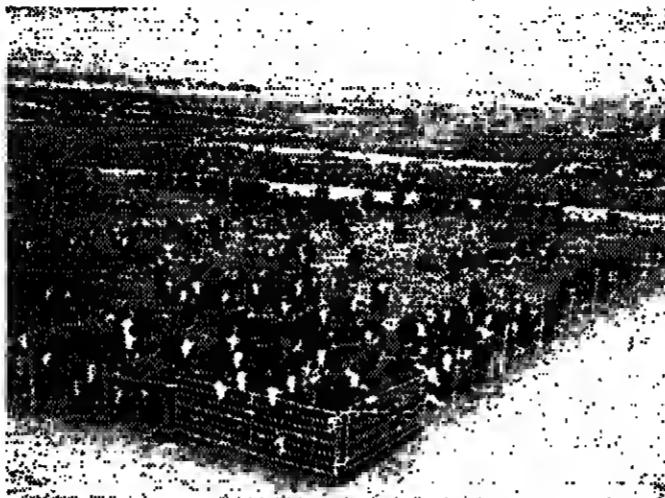
Richard King 3d, who is 44 and four generations removed from Capt. Richard King, is no different from any other man—except for his money. And it would be difficult to detect that difference unless you pried into his life.

"He's a pretty regular guy," said a family friend, who might have added that Dick King is also a friendly, outgoing sort who, in his wash-and-wear poplin suit and rep tie, looks and acts like other Southwestern businessmen whether he is in Corpus Christi, Dallas or New York City.

"There's never been much estimation, if any, in this family that I know of," King remarked, as he sat in his plain vanilla-colored office in the family bank here where he is chairman of the board. Capt. Richard King, also a plain man according to the history books, probably couldn't have stated it better.

Capt. King founded the ranch in 1863 by purchasing a Mexican land grant about 50 miles south of here known as the Rincon de Santa Gertrudis.

It was an uncommon purchase. The area was so sparsely popu-



lated he had to go deep into Mexico to find people and animals to inhabit the ranch—a strange place for a steamboat captain.

King, then only 27, had made his fortune running supplies up and down the Rio Grande River for Gen. Zachary Taylor during the Mexican War. Before coming to Texas and Mexico, he had been known in such places as Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania and Florida.

"No one is sure where Capt. King came from," Richard King said, smiling and enjoying the mystery. "But we're all descendants of him, I suppose, like people are from Adam and Eve."

So much publicity has been given the King Ranch for its breeding of incomparable Santa Gertrudis bulls, its impeccable quarter houses and its tremendous size—\$60,000 acres—that few realize that the heirs of Capt. King share in mineral wealth an amount equal to that of a miniature Middle East oil shelf.

Under the ranch is a reservoir of oil and gas that has been pumping a flow of dollars to King's heirs since 1963, when the Humble Oil Co. leased the mineral rights for the entire ranch. It is the largest purchase of mineral rights leases ever made.

Today, even the smallest shareholders earn at least \$60,000 monthly. The entire royalties amount to approximately \$680,000 a year, divided in widely varying shares among about 90 members of the family.

Regardless of his wealth, Richard King 3d exemplifies what might well be the family motto: discretion and modesty.

His father, Richard King Jr., his uncle, Alfred King; his sons, Richard King 4th and Gena Harrison King; and his aunt, Minerva King Patch, all vow

that there is no earthly reason why anyone should be interested in the King family.

"I have not found that people in Texas worry too much about the King name," said Alfred King, who lives in Austin. "It's more the historical sense than anything else."

The Kings are indeed a few pages in the history of Texans and the country. But jet-setters are not.

"Who wants to get in the international jet set?" asked Richard King Jr., like his brother Alfred, a man in his 60s. "I'd just as soon be in a high-priced whorehouse, they are the poorest class of people in the world. So if anyone is looking for the Zamboyan side of this family, they're come to the wrong place."

In 1961, when author John Baldrige published his best-selling book "The Super Americans" about the high jinks of Texas millionaires, there was only a brief mention of the Kings and the Klebergs, a branch of the family that has taken over the management of the ranch. And that mention had nothing to do with high jinks.

"The Kings don't do a lot of things other Texas millionaires are supposed to do," said a family source. "They have never been flamboyant and neither have the Klebergs."

"They never had any ownership or interest in football teams and things like that. They don't go to New York to attend glittering balls so they can get their names in the gossip columns. Oh, there may be one or two. But when Jim Clements, who married a Kleberg girl and runs the King Ranch, had his daughter's coming-out party at the ranch, no photographers were allowed."

Mrs. Richard Mifflin Kleberg, 50, who lives on the ranch, and loves to hunt and fish, agreed.

"Some people like it [publicly] and some people don't," she said. "We happen to be some of the ones that don't like it. Call it a very low profile. That's a nice way to put it."

Richard King 4th also agreed.

"I've thought about that. We do keep it pretty low-keyed," he said. He is 21, a college student in Georgia.

Richard King 3d says that there is nothing very unusual in his family's history. He has seen some alcoholism and some financial fiascos—after all, there are dozens of descendants now. Around 40 of them share in the business of the cattle ranch.

King Ranch Inc., privately held by the family, and 30 of them share—quietly—in the oil wealth.



Evel Knievel, limousines and chauffeur.

PEOPLE: 'No Hard Feelings' As Wallaces Divorce

Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, his marriage now ended in divorce, has no financial interest in the management of the cattle and horse-breeding side of the ranch. It is run mainly by the Kleberg branch, the line descended from Robert Justus Kleberg, who married Capt. Richard King's daughter, Alice.

The ranch became famous for the development of the quarter horses and the Santa Gertrudis breed of cattle, the first breed native to the United States. Kleberg built up the ranch business by buying property at 50 cents an acre, but it was his son, "Uncle Bob," who made the ranch famous, expanding its holdings and operations into Florida, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Morocco and Spain.

Some Turmoil

Uncle Bob Kleberg died a few years ago and since then, one family member says, there has been "considerable turmoil" in the operation of the ranch.

Two of the principal owners, Robert Shelton and Belton Kleberg Johnson, have sold out. Johnson reportedly sold his share for \$70 million.

Meanwhile, the wealth that Uncle Bob provided has allowed members of the family to enter many businesses.

"What I'm doing today doesn't have much to do with my heritage," remarked Alfred King, who runs a computer company in Austin. His three children own and operate a chain jewelry store there. And as for the rest of the family, he added:

"We generally know where everybody in the family is, but it's not a real close thing among us. I think for the most part, everyone thinks very well of everyone else."

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